

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Oahu is classified as a tight labor market area. This situation exists because of the lack of diversified industries and the relative immobility of the work force. Therefore, employment service officials advise that "the chances of getting a job in Honolulu in most occupations are slim."

Civil service positions with the State and county governments require 3 years of residence in Hawaii. Such also is the case of the public utilities. Although there is no residential requirement with the Federal Civil Service, the local regional office confines its hiring to those already established in the islands.

Private employers hesitate to employ personnel who are not available for an interview. For those coming to the islands in search of employment, the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu cautions that you have sufficient funds for return transportation in the event you are unsuccessful in locating suitable work.

Mainland students or others seeking "summer jobs" are cautioned that seasonal positions being few, they are adequately filled by local residents.

Information in these fields is obtainable from the following agencies, all located in Honolulu:

General employment, State employment service, 825 Milliani Street.

Federal employment, U.S. Civil Service, Federal Building.

Hotel, restaurant, and bar, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' Union, 420 John Ena Road.

Organized labor, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 212 McCandless Building.

Construction, General Contractors Association, 1410 Kapiolani Boulevard.

Laws, Bar Association of Hawaii, Lewis, Buck & Saunders, Post Office Box 3117.

Real estate, Honolulu Realty Board, 934 Fort Street.

Teaching, Department of Public Instruction, Post Office Box 2360.

Specific information for, accountants, barbers, beauty operators, chiropractors, dentists, professional engineers, architects and land surveyors, doctors, nurses, opticians, osteopaths, pharmacists, and veterinarians may be obtained from Department of Treasury and Regulations, Post Office Box 3469 Honolulu, Hawaii.

WAGES

The 1960 survey of pay rates by the Hawaii Employers Council reveals the following average monthly full wage range for all industry as: Senior typist, \$200-\$425; stenographer, \$170-\$491; secretary, \$175-\$600; staff nurse, \$275-\$405; medical laboratory technician, \$225-\$490; licensed civil engineer, \$500-\$1,000; unskilled laborer, \$1.00-\$2.35 per hour.

TAXES

All Federal taxes are applicable in Hawaii. The State personal income tax follows the national pattern generally. Personal net income tax rates graduate from 3 percent on the first \$500 to 9 percent on incomes in excess of \$30,000.

The State levies a 3½-percent tax on retail goods and services (sales tax) and there are taxes on gasoline, liquor, tobacco, insurance premiums, public utilities, financial corporations, corporate income, and inheritance.

Each county sets its own rate for real property taxation within the limit prescribed by the State legislature. There are no municipal taxes or direct school tax, but a general excise tax is levied on gross income, and gross receipts or gross proceeds of sales on all business activities.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

It is not practical for the chamber to offer advice concerning investment possibilities

and opportunities for establishing or operating specific types of enterprises in Hawaii.

It is recommended that anyone interested in establishing a business in Hawaii first personally investigate local conditions before making a final decision or entering into definite financial obligations.

A statistical publication, "Hawaii Facts and Figures," with detailed, current information on many facets of the State's economy, is available from the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu for \$1 per copy, including air-mail postage.

TRANSPORTATION

Major airlines and water carriers provide transportation to any major city of the Pacific coast, the Orient, and Australia practically on any hour of the day or night basis. The five major islands of the Hawaiian chain are linked by two airlines which provide a schedule of daily service. A public transit system connects all sections of the city of Honolulu.

HOUSING

For those planning to establish new homes in Hawaii, housing authorities warn that because of the "low vacancy rate and high turnover," newcomers must be prepared to pay higher rentals than long-term tenants. In the better residential areas of Honolulu, furnished studio apartments will command from \$115 to \$165 a month. It is difficult to rent an unfurnished apartment or to purchase or rent a "small" house. The average cost of an unfurnished three bedroom home varies from \$14,500 to \$27,500 and this on lease land. There are no trailer courts or sites for "mobile" homes.

Information regarding real estate sales and rentals or real estate licenses is obtainable from: Honolulu Realty Board, 934 Fort Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Military families wishing to locate accommodations on Oahu are advised to contact: the Office of Armed Services Community Housing, APO 958, San Francisco, Calif.

COST OF LIVING

Hawaii's cost of living, while generally following trends similar to mainland indexes, is slightly higher in some respects because of the extra costs involved in transporting goods from the mainland. However, this is somewhat offset by the absence of heating fuel costs, and seasonal clothing requirements.

Utility rates (gas, water, electricity, and telephone) are determined by the Public Utilities Commission and are comparable to those of many cities. Modern appliances and conveniences are found in most homes. More than 70 percent of island families have television sets.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Islanders own more than 202,000 automobiles—better than 1 car to every 2.8 persons. All standard model cars, and many foreign made automobiles and repair parts are available. The cost of operating an automobile is slightly higher than on the mainland. The price of gasoline is approximately 40 cents a gallon with high-test gas costing about 43 cents.

To operate an automobile with mainland license plates, owners must present a State registration card and shipping receipt to the Treasurer's Office, City and County of Honolulu for a nonresident permit within 10 days after date of entry of the automobile.

Persons holding a mainland driver's license may operate motor vehicles for 90 days before obtaining a resident license.

SCHOOLS

The department of public instruction operates 111 public schools from kindergarten through high school, including technical and special training facilities on Oahu. As a special service, a number of community schools for adults and special schools designed for the care of retarded children and the deaf and dumb are also conducted.

Private and parochial schools number 139 from kindergarten through high school. In addition, there are a number of business institutes and vocational schools offering specialized training. Inquiries about the Hawaii public and private schools should be directed to: Department of Public Instruction, Post Office Box 2360, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The University of Hawaii, an accredited land-grant college is the largest institution of higher learning. The best source for information about the courses of study and academic requirements is: Registrar, University of Hawaii, Honolulu 14, Hawaii.

CHURCHES

Practically every religious sect and denomination can be found in the islands. There are 400 Protestant churches, 115 Catholic parishes, more than 100 Buddhist temples, and a Jewish synagogue in the State.

The Honolulu Council of Churches, Post Office Box 337, Honolulu, is the agency to contact for information concerning religious activities in Hawaii.

PET QUARANTINE

The islands are free of rabies and to continue to remain so, the Department of Agriculture requires all cats and dogs brought into Hawaii to be quarantined for a period of 120 days. A boarding charge of 75 cents per day for dogs and 50 cents for cats is levied at the State-operated quarantine kennels.

Inquiries pertaining to pets and plant life should be referred to: Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Post Office Box 5425, Honolulu, Hawaii.

MARRIAGE REQUIREMENTS

The legal age to marry in Hawaii is 20 years. However, a male may be married at 18 and a female at 16 if there is written consent. The State also requires a 3-day waiting period and a serology (blood) test before the marriage license is issued. The fee for the license is \$5. Anyone who has any questions concerning Hawaii's marriage and divorce regulations should write directly to: State Department of Health, Kapuaia Building, Honolulu, Hawaii.

HOSPITALS

The newest State's enviable health record is attributable in part to its ideal climate, also to its excellent hospitals, outstanding medical profession, and stringent health laws. Registered with the State department of health are 25 general hospitals, also those institutions which offer special facilities for treatment of tuberculosis, Hansen's, mental, and chronic diseases.

NEWS

The two leading daily newspapers are: Morning: The Honolulu Advertiser, Post Office Box 3310, Honolulu, Hawaii; approximate monthly subscription rate to mainland, \$2.25, regular mail, \$18.75, air mail. Evening: The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Post Office Box 3080, Honolulu, Hawaii; approximate monthly subscription rate to mainland, \$2.25, regular mail, \$20, air mail.

There are also several weekly and monthly publications, plus 15 radio and 3 television stations in Hawaii, most of them located in Honolulu.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business: Department of Economic Development, 1124 Miller Street, Honolulu; Department of Business Research, Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu; Economic Research Department, Bishop National Bank, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Neighbor islands: Hawaii Island Chamber of Commerce, Hilo, Hawaii; Maui Chamber of Commerce, Wailuku, Maui; Kauai Chamber of Commerce, Lihue, Kauai; Molokai Chamber of Commerce, Kaunakakai, Molokai.

TRAVEL TO HAWAII

Most mainland travel agents can supply information on travel to Hawaii or can refer

such requests to mainland headquarters of the following: Hawaii Visitors Bureau, American President Lines, Matson Navigation Co., Pan American Airways, United Airlines, Northwest Air Lines.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Most school and public libraries contain encyclopedias and other reference books with general information about Hawaii. The "Reader's Guide" is suggested as a source for current magazine articles.

The American Medical Association Rebuts Labor's Demagogery

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT H. BOSCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1960

Mr. BOSCH. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks considerable information has been made available exposing the role of the labor boss in seeking to force our aged into compulsory total retirement and to make our senior citizens totally dependent on the Federal Government for their subsistence. The labor leaders of our Nation have dedicated their political endeavors to making our aged subject to the dictates of a Federal bureaucracy.

One of the steps they have taken to distract public attention from this basic objective of enslavement of the aged has taken the form of a totally unwarranted attack on the American Medical Association and its membership.

Mr. Speaker, I submit my considered judgment that if labor had done as much for our aged as America's doctors have done, the senior citizens of our Nation would today be much better off than they are.

Labor's attack on the AMA took the form of a political memo issued by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, which is the propaganda apparatus of the labor bosses and the Americans for Democratic Action. This political memo was issued on February 1, 1960, and resorted to the most brazen demagoguery in attacking the AMA.

Dr. Henry I. Fineberg, in an article in the Long Island Press on Sunday, April 3, 1960, commented on medicine's reply to this unwarranted attack. At this point in the RECORD I will include Dr. Fineberg's column:

THE DOCTOR'S CORNER—AMA HEAD REPLIES TO LABOR

(By Dr. Henry I. Fineberg)

We are certain that most people, who have kept up with the status of the Forand bill, know that labor, in general, is in favor of the measure.

Recently, AFL-CIO officials, in an effort to win support for Forand-type legislation, attacked the American Medical Association, its 178,000 member-physicians and its affiliated State and county medical societies. This assault has aroused the physicians. The AMA president, Dr. Louis M. Orr, of Orlando, Fla., in an issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, has answered the charges that the AMA in past years has opposed beneficial health measures. Of course, that isn't so.

Dr. Orr refutes these allegations: that a generation ago, the American Medical Association, opposed the requirement that all cases of tuberculosis be reported to a public authority; that the AMA was against smallpox vaccination, immunization against diphtheria, venereal disease clinics, tuberculosis and cancer clinics, blood banks, Medicare (the care of dependents of servicemen) and various other items.

The American Medical Association has advocated the reporting of all cases of tuberculosis since 1899 and as recently as 1944. The AMA has campaigned for compulsory smallpox vaccination since 1863. For over 80 years, our national medical society has cooperated with public health agencies for the prevention of contagious diseases. It has never opposed immunization against diphtheria, whether it is done by private physicians or public health officials.

Back in 1870, the AMA took official action to fight venereal disease. We have never been against the creation of free diagnostic centers for tuberculosis and cancer. As a matter of fact, we have cooperated in every way possible in this direction. The AMA has worked very closely with our Federal Government in providing medical care for the dependents of men in the Armed Forces, under the Medicare program.

It can be said without reservation that the AMA has participated in countless important projects designed for the welfare of the public and for the furtherance of medical science.

WDSU-TV, Winner of Television Highest Award for Editorial Policy, Comments on Penalties for Retired Officers Selling to the Department of Defense

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RUSSELL B. LONG

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 5, 1960

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, last year WDSU-TV, New Orleans, La., was honored by the Radio Television News Directors Association, in cooperation with the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University "in recognition of distinguished achievement in broadcast journalism."

In connection with the presentation of the award, the opinion of the judges was stated as follows:

Our first choice in the TV competition is WDSU-TV, New Orleans. We were all enormously pleased by the editorials submitted. They were professional, they were important, they were concrete, they were done with good taste and integrity, and they indicated a basic courage on the part of the station management.

On last Friday night Bill Monroe, news chief and editorial writer for WDSU-TV, wrote for broadcasting a timely and current editorial.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HÉBERT VERSUS BRASSHAT SALESMEN

(The following editorial was broadcast over WDSU-TV and WDSU radio on April 1, 1960.)

Congressman EDDIE HÉBERT, of Louisiana's First District, has a battle ahead of him in Washington next week. He is pushing a proposal in the House of Representatives to cut down on influence peddling by retired admirals and generals.

Last year HÉBERT's subcommittee found that almost 1,500 retired military officers have taken jobs with big defense contractors. In some cases they have quit their military jobs on one day, then on the next day, at a fat salary, gone to work for a private company selling its products to their old friends in the Defense Department.

Even if there is no out-and-out dishonesty involved, this inevitably builds up a smog of suspicion over the whole multibillion-dollar process of defense spending. The taxpayers have a right to wonder, under such circumstances, to what extent their money is being spent to strengthen the country and to what extent it's being passed around among old friends.

Congressman HÉBERT wants to make it illegal for former officers to sell anything to the Defense Department for a 2-year period after they retire. Penalty: \$10,000 and 1 year in jail.

A few months ago the entire Armed Services Committee of the House unanimously approved this idea. But later the powerful committee chairman, Congressman VINSON, apparently changed his mind. VINSON got a majority on the committee to approve a meaningless bill with no criminal penalties. So, to put the teeth back into the measure, HÉBERT is going to have to offer an amendment of his own containing the penalties.

The Louisiana Congressman's proposal would simply apply to military men the same principle now applied to certain civilians retiring from Government service. It would protect the taxpayer's dollar and the reputation of high officers. We hope he wins his battle.

The Case of the Disappearing Money, or Why Financial Writers Rise With the Government Bond Market or Vice Versa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1960

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, during recent weeks the Government bond market has been rising rather nicely. Interest rates have not been brought down to any major extent, but they have been eased somewhat.

Only a month ago the administration and the Federal Reserve were still waging an all-out campaign to have Congress remove the traditional 4½ percent interest rate ceiling on Government bonds. At that time both the Treasury and the Federal Reserve were taking the position that if the Treasury attempted to sell any new bonds, it would push the yields on bonds already outstanding above 4½ percent, and the bonds could not be sold.

The Treasury has, as we know, had a change of heart and is now offering up to \$1.5 billion of a new 4½ percent bond to mature in 25 years. This offer has not driven bond prices down as we were told that it would. On the contrary, the outstanding bonds most nearly comparable to the new issue rose by eight thirty-seconds of a dollar yesterday. This is the